HABS No. WA-180

Tieton Ranger Station (White Pass Work Center)
N. side of State Hwy. 12, W. of State Hwy. 410
Naches Vicinity
Yakima County
Washington

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service, Western Region
Department of the Interior
San Francisco, California 94102

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY

TIETON RANGER STATION (WHITE PASS WORK CENTER) HABS NO. WA-180

Location: North side of State Highway 12, approximately 17 miles west of the junction of State Highway 410 and 22 miles north and west of Naches, Yakima County, Washington. Buildings #1051, 1052, 1053, 1553 only.

USGS Tieton Basin Quadrangle (7.5), Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: Easting 647000 and Northing 5170880.

Present Owner: U.S. Government, administered by USDA Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest, Naches Ranger District.

Present Occupant: USDA Forest Service employee (#1052)
Unoccupied (#1051, #1053, #1553)

Present Use: Staff housing (#1052)
Not currently in use (#1051, #1053, #1553)

Significance: The Tieton Ranger Station includes eleven (11) buildings which are properties in a thematic group National Register of Historic Places nomination comprising Forest Service Administration structures built between 1933-1942 under the auspices of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), on National Forest system lands in the States of Oregon and Washington. The thematic group as a whole and the four subject properties of this documentation are significant because of their direct association with the political and legislative events of the New Deal and the CCC, their association with the establishment of the USDA Forest Service and its stewardship of forest resources, and their embodiment of distinctive characteristics of the rustic style of architecture particular to the Forest Service in the Pacific Northwest Region and exclusive to the Depression Era, 1933-1942.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date(s) of erection:
   Residence #1051 : c. 1937
   Residence #1052 : c. 1937
   Residence #1053 : c. 1937
   Garage #1553 : c. 1940

2. Architect(s): Although Residences #1051, #1052, #1053 appear to have been generally designed by architects within the regional USDA-Forest Service Offices (Portland, Oregon), no original plans or records related to their design are available and the specific architects have not been identified. Emmett Blanchfield (USDA Forest Service) is known to have played an important role in site selection, planning and layout during this period.

3. Original and subsequent owners: The Tieton Ranger Station was originally built for the USDA Forest Service and has been owned by the U.S. Government and administered by the USDA Forest Service since construction.

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Built by Civilian Conservation Corps, Camp Tieton, the 4769th Company, Fort Lewis District under District Rangers Erin Peters (1930-1932) and Arnold Arneson (1932-1948).

5. Original plans and construction: The four (4) structures documented herein are relatively unaltered and for the most part retain their original appearance with only minor exceptions. Although original floor plans and elevations or early photographs are not known to exist, close examination of the intact historic building fabric, given established CCC era Forest Service administrative building topology criteria, indicates the majority of extant fabric is original.

6. Alterations and additions: As indicated above, few alterations and/or additions have been made to the subject buildings. Those minor alterations include:

Residence #1051 - Reconstruction of original random coursed, native stone fireplace and chimney with a concrete unit masonry and common brick (interior face), the construction of an interior wood frame partition which separates the original living room into two rooms. Dates unknown.

Residence #1052 - The introduction of a ribbed metal roofing material over the entire main roof and side porch roof. The removal of ornate exterior door hardware. Dates unknown.

Residence #1053 - The introduction of a ribbed metal roofing material over the entire main roof and porch roof. Extension and enclosure of rear porch area siding damaged by insulation installation. Dates unknown.

Garage #1553 - Garage door removed. Siding and window sash damage. Dates unknown.

B. Historic Context

Physical Setting

The White Pass Work Center is located in the Wenatchee National Forest, Naches Ranger District, Township 14 North, Range 14 East, NW¼ of Section 28, Willamette Meridian. Situated on the north side of the highway at an elevation of 2600 feet, the Center covers thirty acres of forested land that is dominated by an overstory of Ponderosa Pine. The Work Center was originally the Tieton Ranger Station, the administrative headquarters of the Tieton Ranger District until consolidation with the Naches District in 1981.

Historical Setting

The first Euro-Americans in the Tieton District were trappers, explorers, and the military. Initial documented presence was in 1841 by Lieutenant Johnson of the U.S. Exploring Expedition, 1838-1842, under the direction of Naval Commander Charles Wilkes. While the expedition crossed Naches Pass and explored the Yakima River basin, they did not penetrate the Tieton River valley.

It was not until the exploration activities by prospectors James Longmire and William Packwood that serious attention was focused upon the Naches and Tieton basins. The two men's mining interests led them to seek a low route over the Cascades to connect Puget Sound with the Oregon Trail. Euro-American settlement of both the Naches and Tieton basins did not begin until after the Longmire expedition crossed Naches Pass in 1853.

Naches Pass played a significant role in the exploration and settlement of the Naches and Tieton basins. The route, known as The Naches Emigrant Road, was the first road constructed over the Washington Cascades. It connected the Oregon Trail to Puget Sound which brought a steady stream of settlers and military personnel into the Naches and Tieton basins. This well-traveled pass was also surveyed as a possible transcontinental railroad route over the Cascades by General George McClellan during the 1850's.

Cowlitz and White Pass, however, proved to be more significant for the settlement of the Tieton River valley than Naches Pass. With the conclusion of the Indian wars in the 1850's, cattlemen and other settlers began to appear in significant numbers. In 1858, Longmire and Packwood blazed a trail over the Cowlitz Pass into the Tieton country which was later used by railroad surveyors and early settlers.

In 1878 the Northern Pacific Railroad conducted surveys along the Cascade crest for possible transcontinental railroad routes. Near Cowlitz and Carleton Passes the Northern Pacific surveyors named a summit White Pass, after the chief engineer of the expedition, Charles A. White. A road over the pass, the White Pass Highway, was not completed until 1951, connecting the Tieton and Cowlitz River valleys.

While trappers, explorers and surveyors had an impact in opening up the Tieton country, it was the prospectors and miners in search of gold, silver and coal that stimulated early settlement of the region. By the late 1850's upwards to 75,000-100,000 persons had come to Washington and British Columbia in search of gold. 1400-1500 of them minded in the Wenatchee, Tieton and

Naches River drainages. "Up the Tieton canyon to the summit of the Cascades, and from there down the tributaries of the Bumping ... every likely spot was prospected ..." (Gossett 1979:69).

Of the three early major land uses in the Tieton and Naches Ranger Districts, grazing, timber harvesting, and water resources development, water resources became the most significant with the initiation of extensive irrigation of the Yakima basin. Both Districts became major contributors of irrigation water when the Bureau of Reclamation, with the cooperation of the Forest Service, undertook construction of major storage dams east of the Cascade crest. Between 1910 and 1933 the completion of the Bumping Lake, Clear Creek, Tieton, Kachess, Keechelus, and Cle Elum dams made Yakima County one of the leading agricultural centers in the United States.

Prior to extensive irrigation, sheep and cattle grazing dominated the entire region. All available lands were under grazing permits. Sheep and goats grazed at higher elevations, while horses and cattle roamed the lower valleys. By 1900 there were upwards to 260,000 sheep within the Rainier Forest Reserve.

During the period from 1900-1935 timber harvesting led to the establishment of mills in the Rattlesnake, Nile, Tieton, Naches, and Cowiche River drainages. Major logging in the upper Tieton Valley was concentrated in the area being cleared for the Rimrock Lake (Tieton Dam) reservoir.

Locally, as well as nationally, timber stands that had been near the water were being depleted. Logging railroads were pushed into the backcountry. Steam power meant increased production, which led to overproduction.

Concerns were, thus, voiced as early as the 1880's for protection of the remaining timber lands. Overgrazing had also taken its toll upon public lands. There was concern that public lands and forests were being transferred to the private sector in a reckless and fraudulent manner (Williams 1985). These concerns translated into increased pressures for the creation of the nation's first forest reserves.

Establishment of the National Forest Service

Concern for the protection of America's natural resources led to the Forest Reserve (Creative) Act of 1891. Section 24 of this law authorized the President to withdraw certain forest lands from the public domain (Steen 1976). These reserves were administered by the General Land Office of the Department of the Interior. In 1893 much of the land that would later become the Tieton Ranger District was withdrawn from the public domain and became part of the Pacific Forest Reserve. In 1897 the name was changed to Mount Rainier Forest Reserve. The Transfer Act of 1905 provided for the transfer of Forest Reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. The Renaming Reserves Act of 1907 changed the name Forest Reserves to National Forests. The Tieton District, thus, became part of the Rainier National Forest.

The transfer of the forests to the Department of Agriculture, with the renowned Gifford Pinchot as its first chief forester, led to a more progressive and scientific management of forest resources, and a comprehensive system for administering the forests which included the construction of trails, roads, lookouts and ranger stations. Re-organization and additional forests were also part of this new policy. Snoqualmie National Forest was established in 1908, and a portion of the Rainier Forest was eliminated to establish the Columbia and Rainier National Forests, with the Tieton District remaining in the Rainier National Forest. When Rainier National Forest was eliminated in 1933, the Tieton District became part of the Snoqualmie National Forest, while the rest of the Rainier Forest was divided among the Columbia (Gifford Pinchot) and Wenatchee Forests. In 1974 the Tieton District came under the administrative control of the Wenatchee National Forest. The Tieton and Naches Districts were consolidated in 1981, resulting in a single and larger Naches Ranger District.

Establishment of the Tieton Ranger Station

The Tieton Ranger District, established circa 1900, encompassed lands within the Tieton River drainage. Subdivision boundaries in the District included grazing

allotments, reclamation projects, irrigation units and county easements.

"The first administrative site of the Tieton Ranger District was located at the old Whitehorse Guard Station along the Tieton Road ..." (Hiler n.d.:43-44). Mark Brunn, who served as District Ranger from 1920-1924, moved the District headquarters in 1921 from Ahtanum Creek to a house at Tieton Dam. A year later the headquarters was moved to Rattlesnake Flats (below Windy Point), and finally in 1922-23 to its current location (Howatt and Cramer 1987). The present site was chosen for its close proximity to pasture lands, major cross-cascade highway, Tieton River and commanding view of the Tieton Valley (Brunn 1987). The station was the administrative center of the Tieton District until consolidation with the Naches District in 1981. The former ranger station today serves as the White Pass Work Center.

Establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps

The founding of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in April, 1933, was the result of President Franklin Roosevelt's Executive Order #6106 and Congress's passage of the Act for the Relief of Unemployment through the Performance of Public Works. Officially named the Emergency Conservation Work, better known as the CCC, it was the first of numerous New Deal emergency relief measures by the Roosevelt administration in response to the economic crisis generated by the Depression.

The CCC influenced the physical development of the U.S. Forest Service more than any other single group or federal program. While several federal agencies utilized the manpower of the CCC, the Forest Service was one of its first and most enthusiastic supporters. The CCC had a significant impact on the development and improvement of the National Forests in the Pacific Northwest; reforestation projects, soil erosion control, and construction of trails, roads, fire lookouts and ranger station facilities were undertaken by the CCC.

The construction of Region 6 rustic-style buildings at the Tieton Ranger Station by the CCC reflected a

national policy that promoted expansion of Forest Service facilities and responsibilities during the Depression period. In 1932, the Forest Service initiated an extensive ten-year national plan for forest projects and resource development which marked a major shift of emphasis from earlier custodial responsibilities. The establishment of the CCC coincided with the implementation of this plan and Forest Service CCC camps were rapidly established between 1933-1935.

Enrollees into the CCC were mobilized and trained by the U.S. Army, while federal agencies such as the Forest Service provided the work opportunities. Each Army district had numerous camps and "side" camps. Camp Tieton, the 4769th Company of the Fort Lewis District, was located opposite the Tieton Ranger Station on the south side of the highway along the Tieton River. Established in 1935, the camp numbered upwards to 200 men at its peak in 1936-37 (Howatt and Cramer 1987). Originally a side camp to Camp Naches, Tieton became a permanent camp in 1936 with the construction of several frame buildings (National Archives n.d.). Smaller side camps existed at Clear Lake, Bumping Lake, Pleasant Valley, and Huckleberry Mountain (Hill & Hiler 1983).

The White Pass Work Center is a physical example of the Forest Service's use of the CCC workforce, and represents the Forest Services transition from custodial supervision of the nation's natural resources to a policy of more active resource management. Many of the center's facilities were constructed by the CCC, including the four buildings that are the focus of this documentation.

Expansion of the Tieton Ranger Station

The first buildings constructed at the Tieton Ranger Station (in the early 1920's) are no longer extant. Built by District Ranger Mark Brunn, with the assistance of Rangers Arnie Arnenson and Jules Hagen, The structures consisted of the District Ranger's residence, office, and a toolshed and barn (Howatt and Cramer 1987).

Further expansion of the station did not occur until the Depression years, under District Rangers Harry

Croxford (1928-30), Erin Peters (1930-1932), and Arnold Arnenson (1932-1948), when the Forest Service's mandate dramatically changed. The majority of the structures at the White Pass Work Center are associated with this shift in Forest Service policy.

The development and expansion of the Tieton Ranger Station was a conscious effort by the U.S. Forest Service to create an architecturally unified and functional facility. The four buildings that are the focus of this study were constructed by CCC work crews stationed at Camp Tieton. Residences #1051, #1052, and #1053 were originally crew and staff dwellings built in 1937, while #1553, a vehicle garage/woodshed, was constructed in 1940.

The three residences represent a transition in Forest Service design. Their distinctive Region 6 rustic-style began to appear in the Pacific Northwest Forests on a more consistent basis by 1935. The rustic style was not totally uniform; it varied from highly stylistic to simple utilitarian.

The subject residences are more stylistic than those at nearby Chinook Pass Work Center. The CCC foreman at the Tieton Station was reportedly a stone masonry expert, which partly accounts for the residences stone foundations and chimneys (Howatt and Cramer 1987). The rustic-style is also evident in the residence's heavy, squared posts, wooden brackets, multi-paned windows, wrought iron work, and vertical board, horizontal lapped and beveled cladding.

The station's prevailing rustic-style led to proposals for the "rustication" of the District Ranger's Office and Protection Assistant's House. Camp Tieton (CCC) milled lumber was to be used to blend the buildings with the densely wooded setting (Merritt 1940). America's entry into World War II terminated further "rustication" efforts.

Depression-era site planning at the White Pass Work Center was characterized by recognizable spatial, functional and aesthetic interrelationships between the individual buildings. Offices, service buildings and residences were situated separately from one another to minimize disturbance of their different activities.

The station's layout reflects a non-intrusive design philosophy, with its lavish use of wood, stone and landscaping in an attempt to blend the buildings with the natural setting.

America's entry into World War II terminated the CCC and the Forest Service's use of rustic-style designs on buildings constructed thereafter. Further expansion of the station did not occur until the 1950's and 60's. The status of the station remained unchanged until 1981.

Current Status

In 1981, the Naches and Tieton Ranger Districts of the Wenatchee National Forest were consolidated into one combined district called Naches Ranger District, with its administrative center established in the town of Naches. Since consolidation, the former Naches and Tieton Ranger Stations have been utilized as District work centers.

"In October 1984, a Decision Document was signed by the Wenatchee National Forest Supervisor which identified 23 buildings within the White Pass and Chinook Pass Work Centers as surplus to the needs of the Naches Ranger District. (Two of these buildings were later removed from the surplus list.) In the analysis which preceded the decision, it was determined that the core areas of both work centers would remain functional and should be retained. It was also decided that the buildings designated as surplus should be sold and ultimately removed from the site. These latter buildings include ten Depression-era structures that were determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as part of the USDA Forest Service, Region 6 thematic evaluation of Depression-era administrative buildings" (Case Report 1986:3).

It was determined, under 36 CFR 800.3, Criteria 1 and 2, that the removal of Depression-era buildings from either work center would result in an adverse effect. In order to mitigate the adverse effects resulting from this proposed course of action, a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement was established which stipulates documentation in accordance with National Park Service (NPS) Historic American Building Survey (HABS) stan-

dards of any National Register eligible property scheduled for demolition, surplusing, removal, or alteration.

Thus, HABS documentation was conducted of the four affected properties at White Pass Work Center, and the six affected properties at Chinook Pass Work Center. "A total of sixteen Depression-era buildings will remain at both Work Centers. These would continue to be maintained in accordance with the Region 6 Internal Management Guidelines for Depression-era Buildings as well as with the Secretary of Interior's Standards" (Case Report 1986:3).

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

The four (4) subject buildings are located within the old Tieton Ranger Station (White Pass Workcenter), currently a complex composed of approximately 19 buildings, which functioned historically as an administrative, operational, and housing facility for the staff of the Tieton Ranger District, USDA Forest Service. The subject buildings are residential structures (one with an accompanying garage) which exhibit definitive CCC era stylistic attributes and were included as secondary properties within the National Register of Historic Places thematic nomination of USDA Forest Service Administrative Buildings in the States of Oregon and Washington built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Individual sketch plans for each property are included herein in addition to descriptions of individual exterior/ interior features and finishes.

1. Architectural character: Three of the subject properties exhibit definitive stylistic features indicative of a rustic idiom adopted by the USDA Forest Service during the Depression era when the work of the CCC coincided with the expanded responsibilities and facility requirements of the USDA Forest Service.

2. Condition of fabric: The buildings are generally in very good condition with the exception of roof deterioration (residence #1051 and garage #1553 only), minor stone and mortar displacement and siding damage. The garage (#1553) exhibits damage to windows and garage door removal. All buildings appear structurally sound and exhibit no water damage. Residence #1052 remains in use.

B. Description of Exteriors: * indicates a basic stylistic attribute found to be definitive in the composition of the rustic idiom and identified as such within the above-referenced National Register nomination.

1. Overall dimensions:; Sketch plans for each property are included herein.

2. Foundations: All foundations are poured-in place concrete. Residence #1052 includes a partial basement. Residence #1053 and #1051, and garage #1553 have perimeter wall foundations. The three (3) residential buildings include a distinctive * native stone veneer face over the above-grade structural concrete.

3. Walls: Typical * exterior cladding varies between horizontal bevel cedar siding with a 10½ in. exposure at the first floor level and cedar board and batten cladding at the gable-ends. Battens have been milled with chamfered edges and are approximately 11½" o.c. Garage (#1553) is clad with horizontal bevel cedar siding with a 6½" exposure. *Stone veneer at foundation walls (of residences #1051, #1052, #1053) is constructed of a native basalt of varied colors ranging from black to a rusty-reddish color and laid up in a random-coursed rubble pattern.

4. Structural system, framing: All structures are conventional wood frame construction, including load bearing and non-load bearing wall systems, floor and roof framing systems.

5. Porches: *Two porch types (recessed and knee braced shed) are typically found on each of the residential buildings, although the largest residence (#1051) includes a third post-supported shed type. All porches include *stone stairs and deck constructed of the native stone used for foundation work.

Residence #1051: Main entry porch is approx. 6' x 25' and is recessed under the eave side of the gable roof and is supported by a *8'x 8' cedar beam over 8'x 8' posts and exhibits distinctive hand-hewn post brackets. Ceiling is T & G paneling. Side porch is a shed-roof type supported by deep wall-mounted knee braces. A ceiling on the underside is constructed with T & G paneling. West entry porch is a shed roof extension of the main roof and is supported by *8' x 8' cedar beam and posts. Engaged posts are at the wall side and T & G ceiling on the underside.

Residence #1052: Main entry porch is 4' x 5' and is recessed under the front gable projection which

intersects the main side gable roof form. Includes 8' x 8' cedar beams and posts with distinctive hand-hewn brackets and T & G paneling at ceiling. Side entry porch is identical to side entry at resident #1051.

Building #1053: Main entry porch is approximately 4° x 5°, similar to the main entry at Residence #1052, but does not include brackets. Rear entry porch appears to have originally been an approximately 6° x 18° screened-in porch and has been enclosed.

6. Chimneys: All of the residences originally included two chimneys, each constructed of *native stone in a fashion similar to the foundations and porch decks. The smaller chimneys are typically located at the ridge (for wood stoves) and the larger fireplace chimney at the eaves or gable-end wall. The original fireplace and chimney at Residence #1051 has been removed and reconstructed using concrete block with a brick firebox. Extant fireplace chimneys are a tapered form and exhibit distinctive native stone rubble, which is randomly coursed.

7. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: Residence #1051 has three (3) exterior doors which are panel-type with 6 to 8 (varies) upper lites. The main front entry door retains original thumb latch hardware constructed of wrought iron and decorated with foliage patterns. Main entry doors at Residences #1052 and #1053 are 3'0" wide and built up to 3" thickness with V-groove vertical paneling. Original thumb latch hardware has been removed.

b. Windows: *Windows are typically 6 over 6, double-hung, wooden sash with simple built-up 1 x 2 trim. Residence #1053 exhibits 1 over 6 double-hung and 8 lite casement type wooden sash. Garage #1553 exhibits 6 lite casement-type sash which appears to have been used previously and salvaged for fixed placement. The majority of windows currently include aluminum storm windows.

8. Roofs:

a. Shape, coverings: All *roofs are high pitched, gable type, covered with either extremely deteriorated wood shingles (Residence #1051 and Garage #1553) or newer aluminum/metal ribbed roofing materials (Residences #1052 and #1053). None of the buildings exhibit roof features or downspouts and gutters. Roof overhangs are typically minimal with simple flush rake and eave trim.

C. Description of Interiors:

1. Floor plans: Sketch plans for all subject properties are included herein.

Residence #1053 - First floor level includes recessed exterior porch, large living room (now partitioned to create separate bedroom), dining room, kitchen, bathroom and entry hall with stairway. Second floor level includes two bunk rooms.

Residence #1052 - First floor level includes living room, kitchen, two bedrooms and bath, rear entry hall with stairway to basement. Basement level includes utility/workshop space now partitioned to create additional finished room.

Residence #1053 - One floor level with living room, two bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen with eating area and newer enclosed rear porch.

Garage #1553 - One floor level divided between garage space and tool/work room area.

2. Stairways: Stairways at residence #1051 and 1052 are simple utilitarian without distinguishing features.

3. Flooring: 3-1/4" fir typical, although kitchens and bath floors have typically been covered with vinyl asbestos tiles, sheet vinyl or linoleum. Concrete flooring in Garage #1553 and enclosed porch at Residence #1053.

4. Wall and ceiling finishes: A distinctive ribbed-joint knotty pine paneling is used as the wall finish in living room and dining room, first floor bedroom of Residence #1051 and the living room of Residence #1052. Other rooms are typically finished in plywood with battens at joints. Residence #1053 living room is finished with a V-groove knotty pine paneling and other spaces with plaster-board type material. Ceilings are typically finished with acoustical tile or plywood with battens similar to wall applications. Garage #1553 is essentially unfinished.

5. Openings: Doorways and doors: Interior doors are typically simple 5-panel type. All doors and windows typically include simple 1x4 trim.

6. Decorative features: Residence #1051 includes built-in cabinetry in the dining room and at the original south wall of the living room. Constructed with knotty pine paneling similar to wall finishes are window seats, shelves and cupboard and closets. Residence #1052 and #1053 include original fireplaces constructed of native stone in random courses with a stone mantle. Fireplaces also include original ornate wrought iron grates. Modern woodstoves have been placed within the fire boxes and connected to the chimneys.

7. Hardware: Hardware is typically undistinguished, utilitarian in design.

8. Mechanical equipment:

   a. Heating: All original chimneys for woodstoves remain in place, although heating equipment has been modernized and changed.

   b. Lighting: Residence #1053 includes two distinctive sconce-type, wall-mounted light fixtures above the fireplace mantle. They are brass and include floral and vine designs similar to thumb latch door hardware in place on Residence #1051. No other fixtures of note remain.

   c. Original furnishings: No original furnishings remain.

B. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: A complete site plan indicating the relationship of the subject properties to the entire complex, topography and site circulation is included herein. All properties are located on clearings within a heavily wooded site and are situated at relatively higher elevations uphill from the more accessible service buildings which surround a service court at the center of the complex. All three residential buildings are rather awkwardly oriented with the primary facade toward the highway, a symbolic and physical effort to provide a public oriented image of accessibility.

2. Historic landscape design: Notable landscape features are limited to native stone rockery and steps adjacent to each of the residences. Original plant material is indistinguishable.

3. Out-buildings: Minor out-buildings include wood storage sheds of unsubstantial construction, built of stripped logs and dimensional lumber and located adjacent to Residences #1052 and 1053. A small wood frame root cellar is located to the north of Residence #1053.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This documentation project was prepared in accordance with stipulations outlined in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) between the USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region and the Oregon and Washington SHPOS and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the management of Depression-Era Administrative structures on National Forest lands in Oregon and Washington. In order to fulfill the PMOA, the specific requirements for documentation are stipulated in a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement between the USDA Forest Service, NW Region, and Department of Interior, National Park Service, Western Region for Historic Building Survey Documentation of Depression-era Administrative structures on National Forest Lands in Oregon and Washington. This PMOA establishes HABS standards for the documentation of any National Register eligible structures scheduled for demolition, surplussing, removal or alteration. This project was administered by the USDA Forest Service under the supervision of Susan Carter, Forest Archaeologist, Wenatchee National Forest, and with the help of Wilderness Coordinator, Mike Hiler, Naches Ranger District, Wenatchee National Forest. The work of recording the subject properties was conducted between August 13, 1987 and November 15, 1987, by Katheryn H. Krafft, architectural historian and project coordinator, David Harvey, project historian, and J. Thomas Wilson, project photographer.

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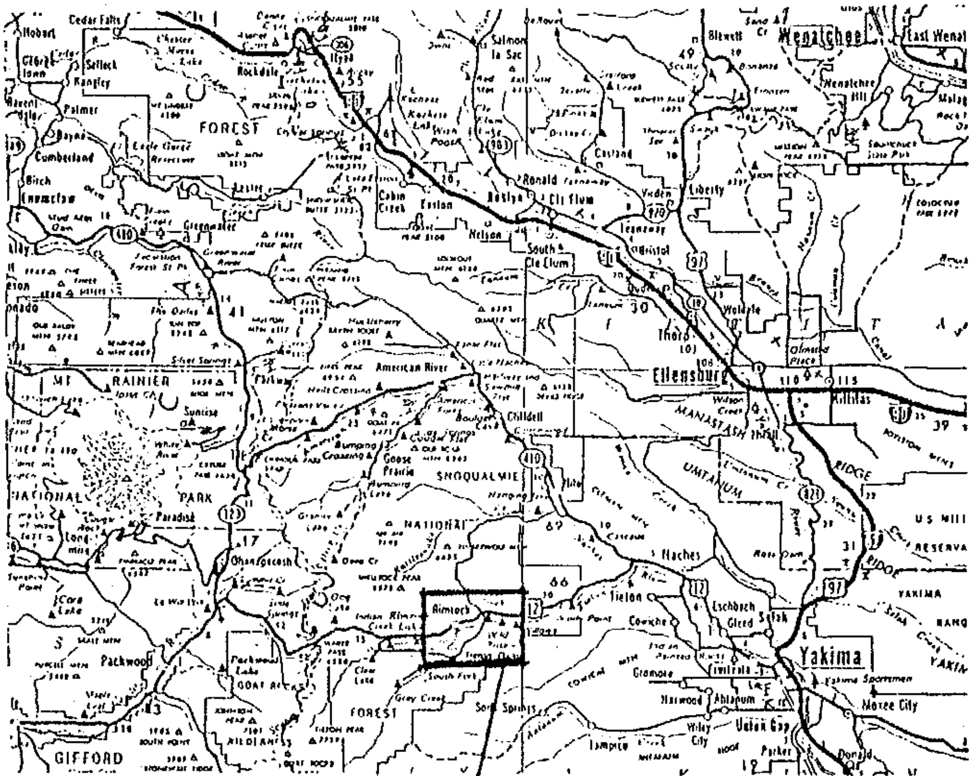
NORTH VICINITY MAP



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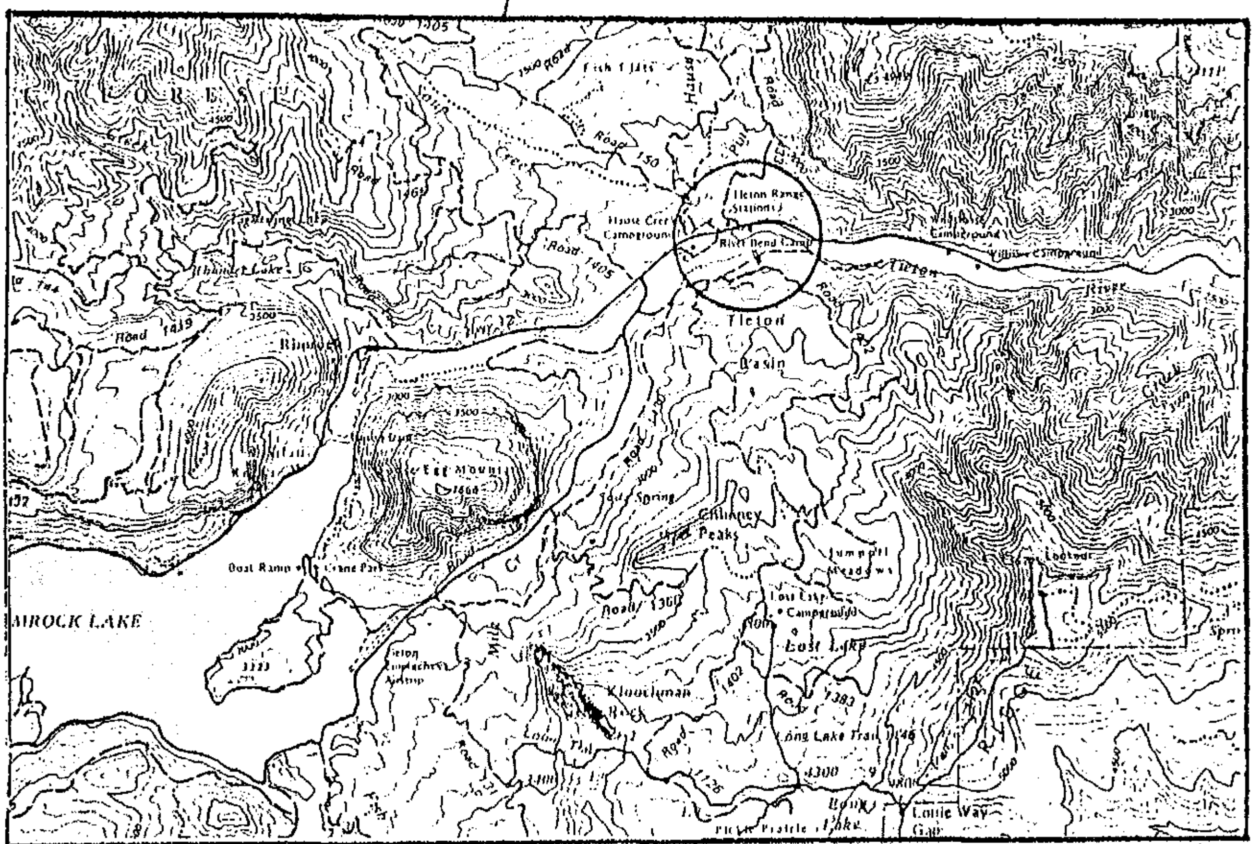

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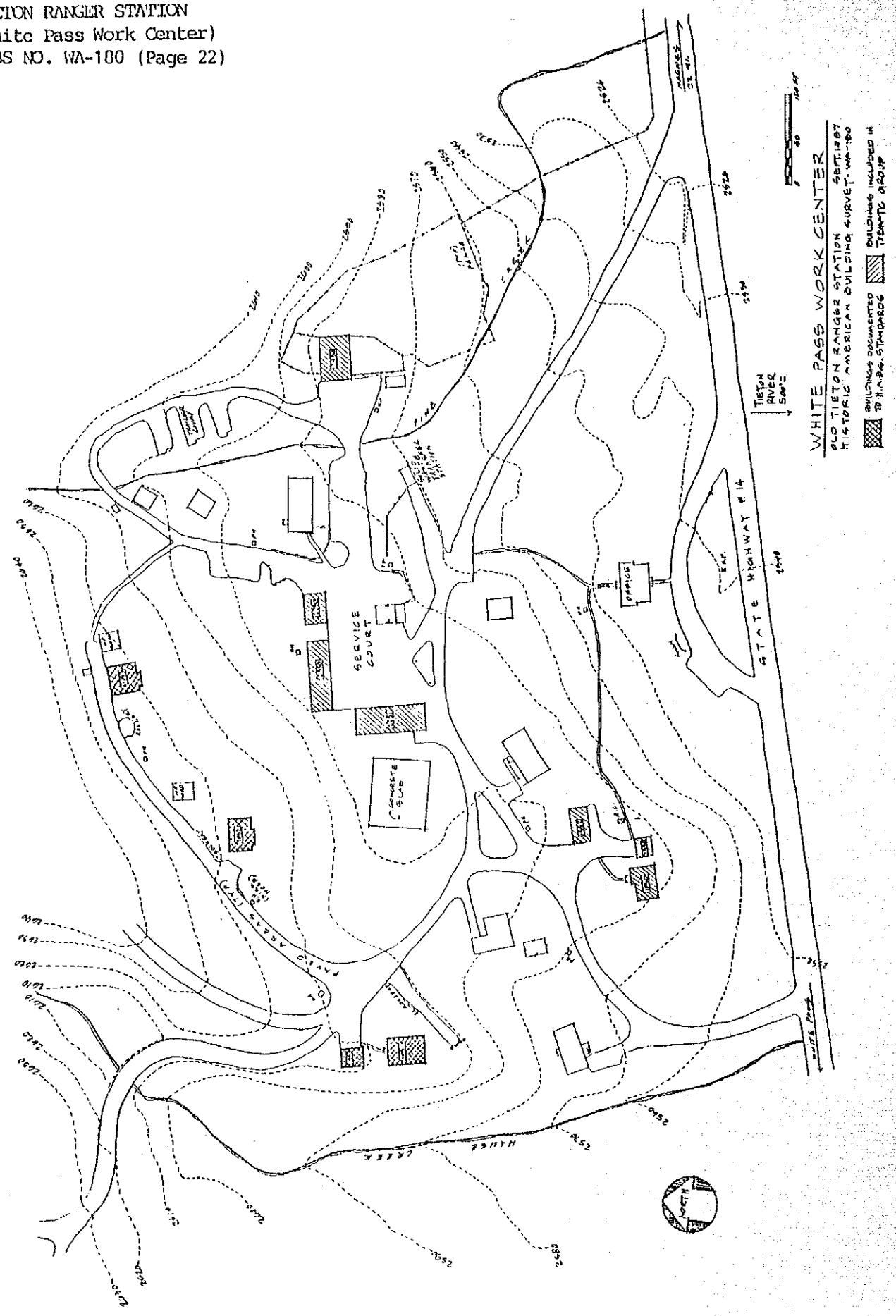
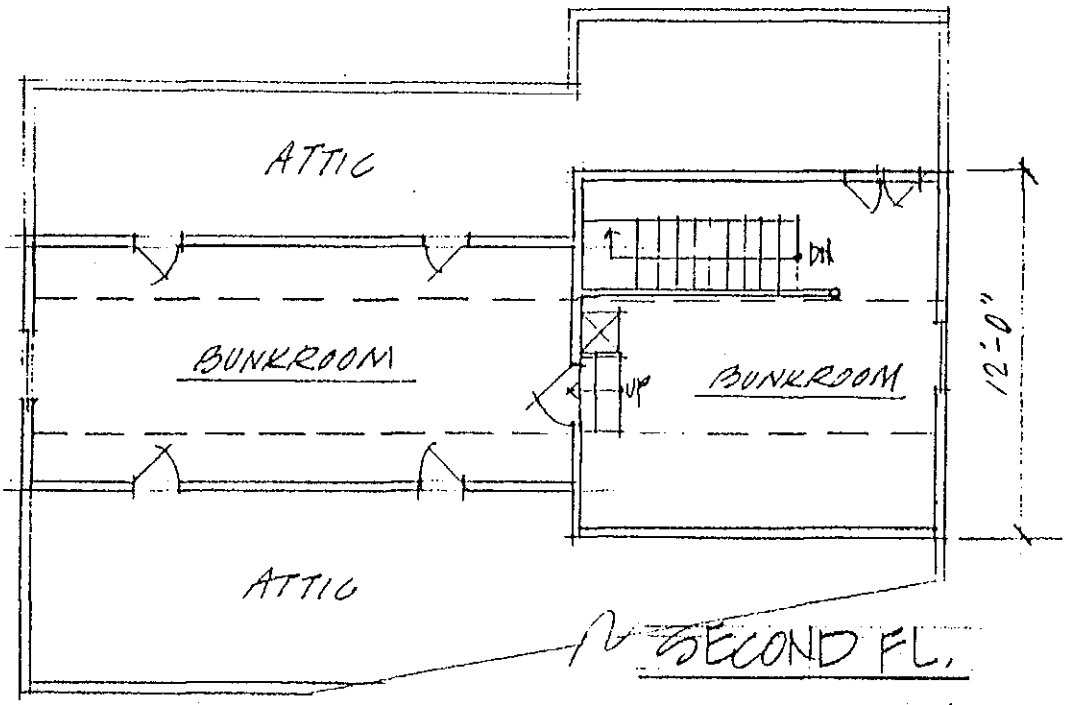
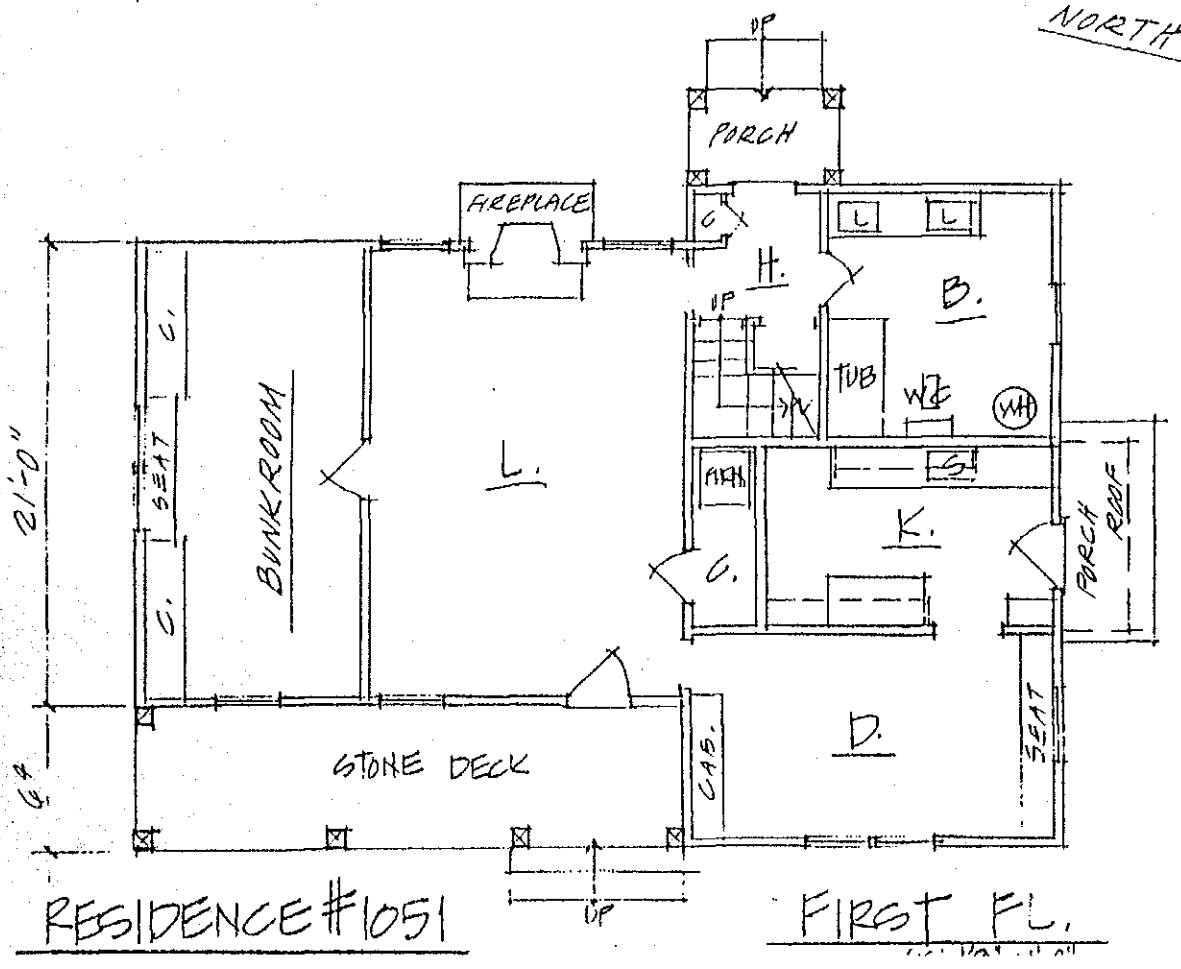
HABS NO. WA-180 (Page 22)





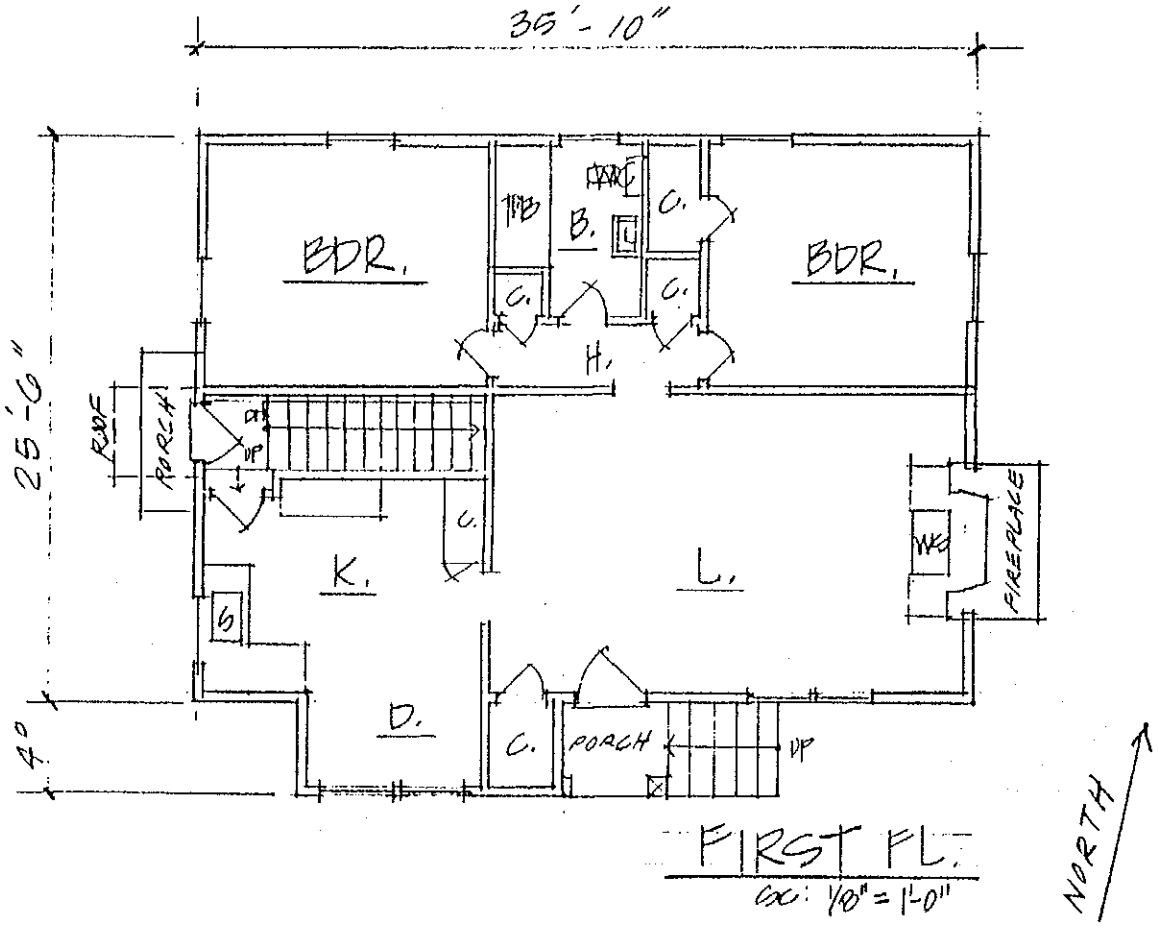
SECOND FL.

NORTH

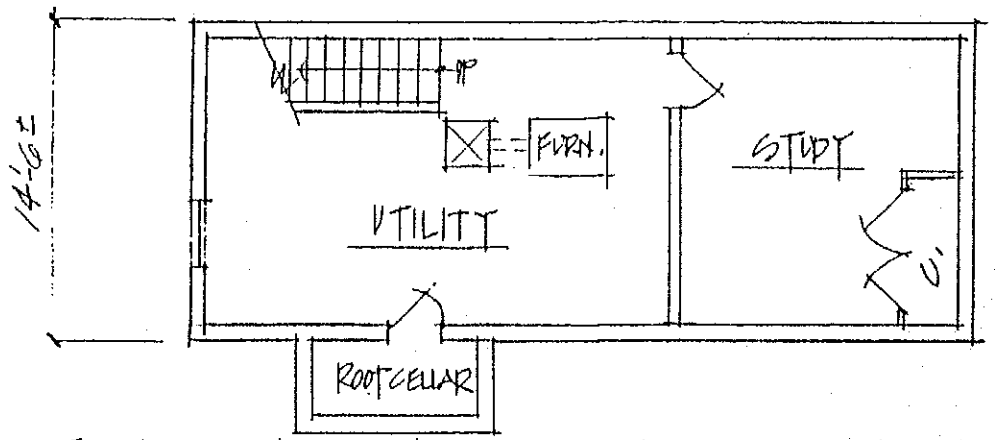


RESIDENCE #1051

FIRST FL.

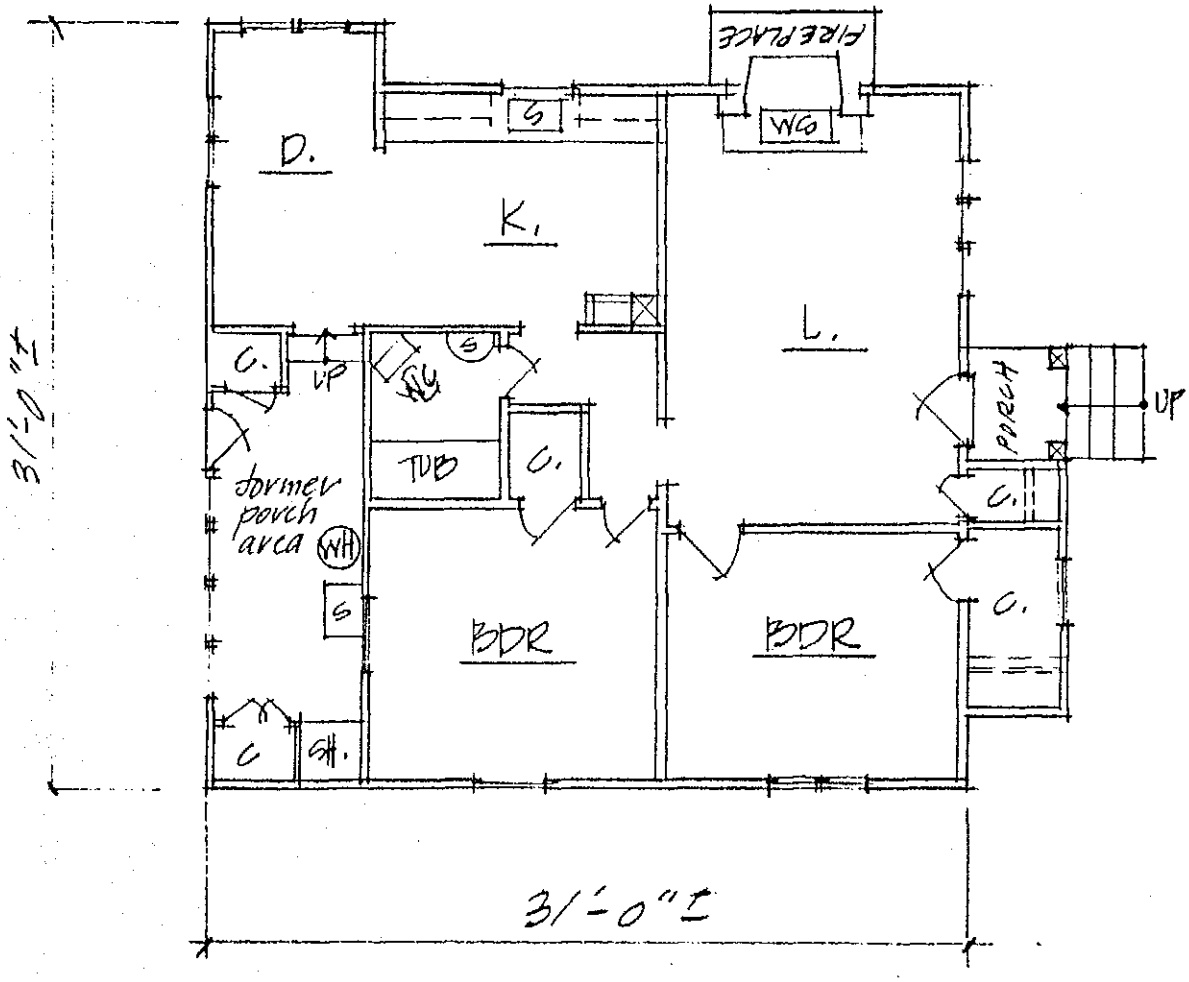


FIRST FL.
Sc: 1/8" = 1'-0"



RESIDENCE #1052 - BASEMENT
Sc: 1/8" = 1'-0"

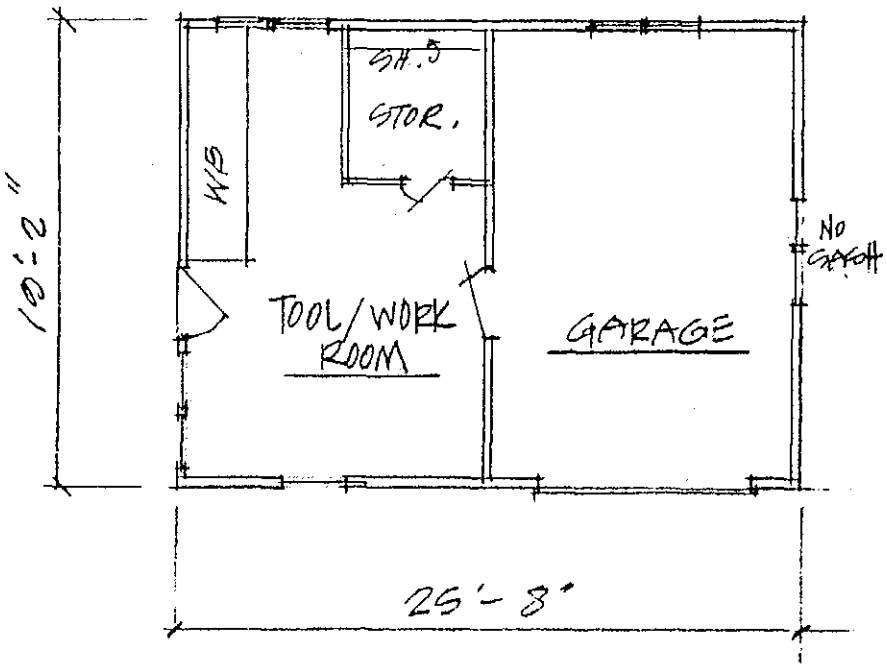
TIETON RANGER STATION
(White Pass Work Center)
HABS NO. WA-180 (Page 25)



RESIDENCE #1053

NORTH

SC: 1/8" = 1'-0"



GARAGE #1553

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"